

THE ל'פ"ז SHEKEL

VOLUME V NO. 4

WINTER 1972

PRICE \$1.50



HIGHLIGHTS

Jewish Banknotes of Postwar Europe

Persian Period Coin at Israel Museum

Palestine 10-Pound Notes

Medals of the Holy Land

Bar-Ilan: American University Abroad

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Published by the American Israel Numismatic Association, Inc.



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THE SHEKEL will exist only for the benefit of its readers. To further that purpose, it will coordinate the activities of all with the hope that there will be a meaningful interchange of information, views and ideas through its pages.

THE SHEKEL will strive to be informative, interesting, educational and entertaining. To that end, it will endeavor to obtain articles and treatises from leading authorities in the United States, Israel and from other countries.

Finally, *THE SHEKEL* will be of interest not only to advanced collectors and numismatists but also to those just starting out on that delightful path leading to greater understanding and knowledge of Israeli numismatics.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Do you remember your first circus? The excitement of the wild animals and the spectacle of the trapeze artists, clowns, ballerinas-on-horseback? The taste of hot dogs . . . the chill of ice cream?

Well, that's only a small part of the

excitement now building up in connection with the first AINA Convention slated for New York City in the first days of May.

Remember the circus Midway with the temptations of sideshows, refreshments, and tantalizing exhibits? Well, that will be our *Bourse* under the direction of William T. Anton, Jr. of Lodi, New Jersey.

Remember the sideshow itself with the Tattooed Man and the Fat Lady? Well, our own exhibits will be equally amazing and exciting, says *Exhibits Chairman Ed Janis* who has obtained the cooperation of numerous outstand-

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tional Non-Profit Organization: Published Quarterly. Membership \$6.00 per year. Send
all remittances, undelivered magazines, change of address and zip code with old address
label to P. O. Box 3194, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10008.

Printed in the U. S. A.



Jewish refugees detrain for Poppendorf Camp
near Lubeck, Germany.

Photo: American Zionist Archives and Library

JEWISH BANKNOTES OF POSTWAR EUROPE

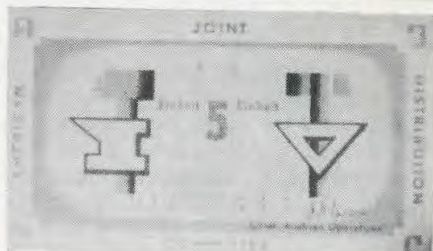
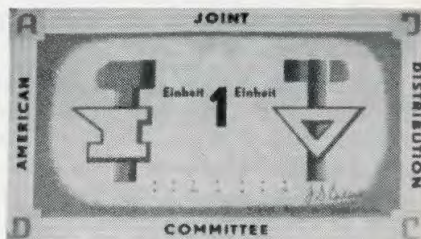
by Dr. Samuel Halperin

Hitler's ovens and gas chambers fell silent in May 1945 — and with them fully one-third of the Jewish people. Yet, a *Shearit Hapeliteh*, a Saving Remnant, of several hundred thousand Jews survived to carry on the struggle for Jewish national rebirth and liberation. The history of these survivors can be illustrated in part through five different series, comprising 20 Jewish banknotes.

The wreckage of the European war was everywhere — and war in the Pacific still raged — when President Harry S. Truman recognized the plight of the European survivors. They had been separated from their homes and families, both of which frequently no longer existed. On June 22, 1945, he designated Earl G. Harrison, Dean of the law faculty at the University of Pennsylvania, to conduct an urgent inquiry into the situation of Europe's displaced persons, or "D.P.s" as they soon came to be called in the media.

On August 1, Dean Harrison reported to the President with a number of practical recommendations to eliminate human suffering. For the war's greatest victims, the Jews, Harrison acknowledged the special Jewish character of the problem: *"The first and plainest need of these people is a recognition of their status as Jews. Refusal to recognize the Jews as such has the effect of closing one's eyes to their former persecution."*

Shortly, thereafter, an Advisor on Jewish Affairs was established by the Supreme Allied Command in Europe, General Eisenhower. Special measures were taken, at least in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria, to grant the Jews internal



Notes from the American Joint Distribution Committee, Austrian Operation in 1, 5 and 10 point denominations.

autonomy in their displaced persons' camps and rehabilitation centers. There, an amazing variety of self-help activities were organized, including Hebrew language classes, newspapers, medical services, cultural activities, employment and training programs, etc.

Jews in the British zones enjoyed less autonomy since the British knew full well that most Jews were determined to reach Palestine, a goal ruled out by postwar British imperial policy.

(A poll conducted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency showed that almost 97 percent of the refugees desired to leave Europe for Palestine). But even in these zones, the Jews were placed in separate camps from the general refugee population and were able to develop practical programs both for restoring Jewish morale and for overcoming the British opposition to further Jewish immigration into Palestine.

In late July 1945, 94 delegates from the D.P. and other Jewish communities met at the St. Ottilien Camp near Munich. There, on behalf of the approximately 80,000 Jews in the U.S., British and French zones of Germany and Austria, they demanded: the immediate establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine; Allied recognition of the Jewish nation as an equal partner in postwar peace negotiations; and practical measures to reach Palestine.

One Quarter Million Survivors

On July 4, 1946, a *pogrom* took the lives of 42 Jews who had sought to rebuild their homes in Kielce, in southern Poland. Word of this anti-Semitic outrage electrified the Jewish survivors of Europe. Even more than before, the D.P. camps of Germany, Austria and Northern Italy bulged with the remnants. Beginning in early 1946, the Soviet regime allowed the repatriation of Polish citizens, including Jews, from the U.S.S.R. With only brief stops, the survivors from Russia, through Poland, into the U. S. zones of Germany and Austria.

Later, Jewish remnants from Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia flocked to the safety and succor of the U.S.-aided but Jewish-administered D.P. camps. Thus, by the beginning of 1947, almost a quarter of a million Jewish survivors huddled in camps and cities under allied military jurisdiction. Approximately 184,000 Jews lived in Germany, 44,000 in Austria, 19,000 in Italy. Of these, some 100,000 lived in the D.P. camps under U. S. military government.

These camps were much more than centers for care and feeding of the survivors. Indeed, they were veritable arms of the Jewish State on the road to realization. Hebrew and Zionist activities and vocational and agricultural training abounded. The D.P.s planned, with the aid of U. S. philanthropic assistance and Zionist emissaries (*schlichim*) from the Jewish *yishuv* in Palestine, how best to empty the camps of Europe and to reach the shores of *Eretz Israel*.

Central to the life of the camps was the support given by the *American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee* (usually abbreviated J. D. S. or "Joint"). Founded in 1914 to provide "Relief for Jewish War Sufferers" in World War I, the Joint had a fascinating history of rescue and rebuilding of Jewish life. From the \$15 million in food which it sent to Palestine in World War I to help keep the Jews from starvation under their Ottoman rulers, to the money parachuted to the Jewish underground in Poland, to the 80,000 Jews rescued from the Nazis through numerous intrigues and exploits, Joint was always present to provide food, clothing, medical supplies, training and related services.* So, too, in the D.P. camps Joint spent some \$342 million in the period 1945-52 in the care and rehabilitation of approximately one quarter-million Jews.

The numismatic evidence of this period permits identification of at least five distinct issues of Jewish banknotes, witnesses to the renaissance of Jewish life after the Holocaust and at the prelude of the birth of Israel.**

*See "The Yeshiva Tokens of the Joint," *The Shekel*, Volume IV, Number 1, Spring 1971, for a discussion of JDC's critical role in the saving of Jewish Torah scholarship.

**A sixth series are the Cyprus canteen notes issued by the Joint. See Sylvia Haffner, *The History of Modern Israel's Money*, Second Edition, 1970, pages 328-31.



Four notes in 1, 10 50 and 100 point denominations were issued to pay for work in Germany in 1947.

First, there is the note issued by the A.J.D.C. Central Committee, bearing a portrait of Theodore Herzl, founder of Political Zionism. This note in green with black lettering and red serial numbers, has a denomination of "50" and is inscribed in both Yiddish and English, "*A.J.D.C. Central Committee, November 1947, Cheshvan 5708.*" Size: 12 cm x 6.5 cm.

The Central Committee, I believe, is the same body, based in Munich, officially recognized by the American authorities on September 7, 1946, as representing the liberated Jews in the U. S. zone of Germany. As such, the Committee not only administered funds provided by the J.D.C., by UNRRA and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, but also constituted an important chapter in the history of Jewish self-determination.

The Committee, incidentally, ceased to exist in 1953 when the last DP camp was closed after the majority of Jews had found new homes in Israel or, to a lesser extent, in the U. S. and Canada.

Joint's philanthropic effort with the DPs are also reflected in two other issues of banknotes. One, consisting of three known notes, reads: "*American Joint Distribution Committee, Works Program, Austrian Operation.*" The notes, measuring 7 cm x 4 cm, depict tools symbolizing employment and also a *Star of David*. They are to be found in denominations of 1 *Einheit* (Point) with block lettering; 5 *Einheit* in red, 10 *Einheit* in green.

A signature in the lower right seems to read: "*J.D. Billow, Chief, Austrian Operations.*"

In Germany, the "*Employment Board for Jewish Displaced Persons U. S. Zone Germany*" issued at least four notes dated 1947. These notes, with inscriptions in Hebrew, English and Yiddish, bear various geometric designs and feature the *Star of David*. They were used as payment for work supported by the Joint and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Both organizations have their initials shown in English and their short titles, "*Joint*" and "*Sochnut*" shown in Yiddish. The denominations and background colors are: 1 point (green); 10 points (blue); 50 points (orange); 100 points (brown). Note sizes vary from 4 cm x 2 cm in the case of the 10 points to 12 cm x 6.5 cm in the case of the 100 point banknote.

Currency in the Camps

Two specific Jewish camps are also known to have issued currency. "*Deggendorf Jewish Community*" of Bavaria was located on the site of a Nazi concentration camp established February 20, 1945, in the closing days of the War. At that time, 400 of the 500 inmates were Jews. Later, in 1946, Deggendorf provided some 700 Jewish refugees with transit facilities enroute to Palestine.

While no postwar Jewish life is believed to have remained in Deggendorf, seven banknotes bear testimony

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AN UNUSUAL COIN OF THE PERSIAN PERIOD STRUCK IN PALESTINE

by Yaakov Meshorer

The section devoted to coins of Gaza in the new permanent display of coins of Palestine includes an unusual silver coin (fig. 1). The coin is lent for exhibition by Mr. Y. Sasson of Jerusalem.

The coin measures 15 mm. in diameter and weighs 3.494 gr. Obverse: A bearded male head to right, wearing a crested helmet, and an olive wreath. Reverse: Within a square border of dots, two confronted lions. Below two dolphins swimming towards each other. Above to right, an olive spray, to left the Aramaic letter *bet*. Several chisel cuts are visible on this side of the coin, probably made to test its authenticity.

This is one of the finest coins of Palestine and is of great historical and numismatic importance, not only because of its high artistic quality, but mainly because of the representations on it.

A number of scholars¹ have attempted to define the exact character of the coins struck at Gaza in the Persian period (6th-4th centuries B.C.E.) and to trace the influences reflected in their designs. This group of coins is termed "Philisto-Arabian," a name which perhaps indicates the perplexity of scholars such as Hill and Lambert when discussing these coins. The first part of the name refers to Philistia, the region where they were struck, while the "Arabian" component was perhaps meant to indicate the oriental style of the coins.

In our specimen we have a combination of the many styles and influences characterizing this group of coins, and it seems therefore worthwhile to describe it in detail.

Without the beard, the head on the reverse would be an exact copy of the head of Athene which appears on silver coins of Athens of the 5th cen-

ture B.C.E. (fig. 2). The helmet worn by Athene on these Greek coins is copied on our coin, as well as the olive wreath granted to Athena for her victory over the Persians at Marathon 480 B.C.E.). The earring and the ornament on the neck are also the same on both. The most interesting feature, especially for dating purposes, is characteristic of the archaizing style of Athenian coins of the 5th century B.C.E., while later Athenian coins, from the 4th century onwards, represent the eye in profile. The Gaza



2. Athenian Tetradrachm
5th century B.C.E.

craftsman who made our coin reproduced faithfully all the elements of Athene's head and only added a beard, thus changing her into a bearded man. Similar heads are also found on other "Philisto-Arabian" coins² (fig. 3), and this kind of beard is generally characteristic of oriental male figures such as Phoenicians, Syrians, etc.³



3. Drachm of Gaza, beginning of 4th century B.C.E.

4. Cypriot Tetradrachm, beginning of 4th century B.C.E.

Each of the elements appearing on the obverse of the coin is known from coins of the same period in our region.

Lions in crouching or standing posture, with forepaw raised, are frequently found on coins of the Persian period, especially in Cyprus, and particularly on coins of Kition⁴ of the

5th century B.C.E. (fig. 4). Slightly different lions also appear on coins of Sidon of the 5th-4th centuries B.C.E.⁵ Our coin differs from all these in that the lions are confronted in heraldic fashion.

Dolphins were popular with seafarers in ancient times and many cities and states on the Mediterranean seaboard, especially the Phoenicians, used dolphins as symbols. Thus dolphins appear on coins of Tyre of the 5th-4th centuries B.C.E., both as principal (fig. 5) and as secondary symbols.⁶ On our coin, the dolphins are confronted, like the lions.

The olive spray on our coin consists of two leaves and one fruit and is identical with the olive spray which appears on Attic coins to the leaf of the owl, the symbol of Athene (fig. 2). On our coin, only the placing of the spray has been changed — it appears on the upper right instead of on the upper left, as in the prototype.

The form of the letter *bet* may be either Phoenician or Aramaic.⁷ Many coins of Gaza in the Persian period bear Phoenician or Aramaic letters and sometimes also the name of the city. The letter *bet* alone appears on a number of coins, some of which have been published by Lambert and Reifenberg (fig. 6).⁸ The meaning of this letter is difficult to determine. It may be the initial of a local ruler or of a Persian governor, and there may be some connection with the inscription *ba'na*, *ba* or *b* on coins of uncertain origin, which may be either Phoenician or Cypriot, published by Hill.⁹

Since our coin is an imitation of "classical" Athenian coins of the 5th century B.C.E., with the addition of elements influenced by other coins of the 5th and early 4th centuries B.C.E.,



5. Stater of Tyre
Beginning of 4th century B.C.E.



6. Coin of Gaza
Beginning of 4th century B.C.E.

we believe that our coin was struck in Gaza in about 400 B.C.E. or a few years later. Technically and artistically the coin represents a level of excellence never again reached by coins minted in Palestine.

The denomination of the coin, an Attic drachm, reflects the strong influence of the "international" Attic coinage in that period and the close economic links between Greece and Palestine, and especially Gaza, the chief port of Palestine at that time.

It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that Gaza, as a harbour city through which goods were exported to all the large cities on the Mediterranean seaboard, chose for its coins symbols known from coins of cities with which it had trade connections.¹⁰

Yaakov Meshorer

HASMONEAN CITADEL UNCOVERED

HAIFA. — Remains of a citadel dating to the Hasmonean period of the second century B.C.E. have been uncovered at the Romema quarter on Mt. Carmel, overlooking Wadi Rushmiya. The dig was under the joint auspices of the Government Antiquities Department and Haifa University reports the *Jerusalem Post*.

The finds include the ruins of walls, graves which had been robbed in antiquity, and coins and potsherds aiding in dating.

The citadel is believed to have been one of a string of Hasmonean fortresses which dotted northern Israel. Until now their existence was known only from written sources. The citadel at Romema, repaired and expanded several times, appears to have been in use until the first half of the 5th century C.E., and once more rebuilt by the Crusaders.

The excavations, financed by the Jacob Hecht Foundations, will be continued next summer (1973).

1. G.F. Hill, *A Catalogue of Greek Coins of the British Museum* (henceforth *BMC*), *Palestine* (London 1914), pp. lxxxiii-lxxxix; C. Lambert, "Egypto-Arabian, Phoenician and other coins of the fourth century B.C. found in Palestine", *QDAP* II (1933), pp. 1-10; M. Narkiss, *Coins of Eretz-Israel, II Coins of the Gentiles* (Jerusalem 1939), pp. 1-50 (Hebrew); A. Kindler, "The Greco-Phoenician Coins, etc.", *Israel Numismatic Journal* 1 (1963), pp. 2-6. The terms Philisto-Arabian and Egypto-Arabian are not particularly suitable, and Kindler already tried to find a better name (*op. cit.*). However, the name he proposes — Greco-Phoenician — is in our opinion also not entirely suitable, since it takes into account only part of the motifs appearing on these coins. It seems best to term these coins simply "coins of Palestine of the Persian period."
2. *BMC, Palestine*, Pl. XIX:14, 17-19, 28.
3. Hill, *BMC, Phoenicia* (London 1910), pls. XVIII:5, XIX:19, 20.
4. Hill, *BMC, Cyprus* (London 1904), Pls. II:8-14, IV:25.
5. *BMC, Phoenicia*, Pl. XVIII:9-17.

6. *Ibid.*, Pl. XXVIII:9-17.

7. Dr. J. Naveh has kindly informed me that it is difficult to determine whether this *bet* is Phoenician or Aramaic. The lower stroke of the letter is characteristic of the Aramaic *bet*, but in the 4th century B.C.E. the head of the letter is not closed. On the other hand, the head of the Phoenician *bet* in this period is closed, but the lower stroke of the letter is not rounded as on our coin.
8. Lambert, *op. cit.*, p. 8, nos. 47, 48; A. Reifenberg, *Ancient Jewish Coins* (Jerusalem 1947), Pl. 1a (this coin has been erroneously identified as a Jewish coin. Only the letter *bet* is legible in the inscription).
9. *BMC, Phoenicia*, Pl. XLV:2, 3; see also the double chekels of Sidon, *ibid.*, p. 143.
10. Coins of Aegina have also been found in Palestine. Aegina was a large commercial empire at this period (recently the Israel Museum acquired a stater of Aegina found in Hebron). And indeed, a few tiny silver coins found in Gaza, which to judge from their size and quality were struck there, bear the symbol of the sea-turtle — an imitation of the coins of Aegina, all of which bear this symbol.

by Jack H. Fisher

AINA 2497

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PALESTINE CURRENCY

BOARD 10 POUND NOTES

Contacts have been made with me from collectors, dealers and researchers since my articles pertaining to the Palestine Currency Board 100 pounds notes (*The Shekel*, Vol. IV, No. 3) and the 50 pounds notes (*The Shekel*, Vol. IV, No. 2) with request for information pertaining to my research over the past approximately ten year period as same pertained to the 10 pounds notes and the information relative thereto. Information was difficult to obtain pertaining to the 10 pounds notes, just as with the 100 pounds notes and the 50 pounds notes, due to the fact that information received by me from government sources was to the effect that records of dates of issue, quantity issued and notes that were cancelled and destroyed were not recorded relative to issue dates, or otherwise preserved.

The history of the 10 pounds notes commences with the year 1924. A study made by a committee appointed by the High Commissioner of Palestine submitted a report which proposed the appointment of a Currency Board. It would supervise a Palestine currency based on the pound sterling with sterling securities held in London to secure all currency placed in circulation.

The committee suggested a recommended counting unit of small value to the pound sterling to retain the value of a decimal system. The Palestine Currency Board was constituted. The members and secretary were appointed by a minute of the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated June

15, 1926. The unit adopted was the Palestine pound to be equal in value to the British pound sterling, plus being divided into 1,000 mils.

The determination of the Board was that the notes to be issued be in the denominations of 500 mils, one pound, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 50 pounds and 100 pounds. The 10 pounds note was determined to have a pictorial representation on the obverse of the Crusader Tower at Ramleh; the reverse showed a representation of the Citadel in Jerusalem. It was also determined that the size of the note by 191 by 102 millimeters with obverse colors brown, green, purple and black; and reverse colors of purple and green.

Official records of the issue dates of 10 pounds notes have been pursued for many years without success; it is likely that such records are just not available. The list of 10 pounds notes compiled to date represent all dates located and verified the author to date. The listing follows:

September 30, 1929

September 7, 1939

September 1, 1927

January 1, 1944

The questions submitted by individuals interested in the 10 pounds notes range from: the number of notes in circulation at specific times during the Mandate; the number of notes still outstanding; and the value of such notes in various grades as collector items.



Palestine 10-Pound Notes are 191 x 102 mm in brown, green, purple and black.



The first question consists of the notes in circulation from the first year of issue (1927) to the termination of the Board in 1952 plus official figures as to outstanding notes as of 1966 .

The amount of 10 pounds notes in circulation for each year from 1927 through 1952 from official records is set forth as follows in Palestine pounds.

March 31, 1928	160,000 pounds
March 31, 1929	165,050 pounds
March 31, 1930	225,080 pounds
March 31, 1931	231,880 pounds
March 31, 1932	244,710 pounds
March 31, 1933	310,960 pounds
March 31, 1934	564,270 pounds
March 31, 1935	958,100 pounds
March 31, 1936	1,188,340 pounds
March 31, 1937	962,340 pounds
March 31, 1938	734,340 pounds
March 31, 1939	1,046,470 pounds
March 31, 1940	1,686,090 pounds
March 31, 1941	2,154,980 pounds
March 31, 1942	2,603,300 pounds
March 31, 1943	5,687,490 pounds
March 31, 1944	9,228,930 pounds
March 31, 1945	13,626,730 pounds
March 31, 1946	16,021,280 pounds
March 31, 1947	17,010,660 pounds
March 31, 1948	20,041,280 pounds
March 31, 1949	8,391,630 pounds
March 31, 1950	7,364,355 pounds
March 31, 1951	1,959,930 pounds
March 31, 1952	160,570 pounds

It is interesting to note that the amount of 10 pounds notes in circulation in 1952 was almost identical to the small amount in circulation in the 1928 fiscal year of the Palestine Currency Board. Official government sources state that the theoretical amount of 10 pounds notes outstanding as of March 16, 1966 was 36,990 pounds or a theoretical 3,699 10 pounds notes.

This official source stated: "It must be emphasized that the figures can have little practical significance by now, as a great deal of the notes shown as theoretically outstanding must have been destroyed from one cause or another."

It is also to be noted that the Palestine Currency Board notes continued to be redeemed from 1966 up to and including 1972. The author redeemed a few ragged Palestine Currency Board notes to learn the redemption procedure during said period. No records were kept as to notes redeemed, cancelled and destroyed by denomination so that such information is not available.

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NEW HANUKKAH COINS RELEASED

Israel's new Hanukkah coin commemorating the *Festival of Lights*, and issued by the Bank of Israel, was released in November by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp., Jerusalem.

According to Rafael Aldor, North American Director of the Corporation, this is the first issue within Israel's numismatic program commemorating the 25th anniversary of its independence.

This issue also marked the reintroduction of the Hanukkah series, which was discontinued in 1963 after six yearly issues. The decision to renew the series as from this year was made by the Governor of the bank of Israel, Mr. Moshe Sanbar, following a special request by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation and the American Israel Numismatic Association.

The face value of the new Hanukkah coin is 5 *Israeli Liriot*. Metal: *silver* 750. The size of the coin is the same

as Israel's previous 5-liriot commemorative coins: 34mm diameter.

The obverse of the coin depicts a Hanukkah lamp. Below, the inscription in Hebrew: *Hanukkah lamp from Russia, 20th century*. The reverse carries in the center the face value, 5 *Liriot*, and the State Emblem of Israel. On the rim, the inscription in Hebrew: *25th Anniversary of the State 5733-1972*, and the word *Israel* in Hebrew, English and Arabic.

The Hanukkah coin was issued in both brilliant uncirculated and proof condition, both minted at the Government Mint in Jerusalem. The BU coin is mintmarked with the Star of David, while the Proof coin carries the Hebrew letter *mem*. Mintage figures are: BU - 75,000; PROOF - 22,500.

Prices are \$5.00 for the BU coin and \$10.00 for the Proof coin, plus 50c per coin for postage and handling and may be ordered from AINA, P.O. Box 3194, Church Street Station, N. Y., N. Y. 10008.

AINA ACCEPTS ORDERS FOR NEW COINS

The 1972 Hannukah coins, BU at \$5.00 and PROOF at \$10.00, along with the 1973 Pidyon Heben Coins and sets may now be ordered from AINA. The BU Piyon HaBen coin is \$7.25; the PROOF is \$14.50. Pidyon HaBen Sets (5 BU coins) are offered in a laminated plastic case at \$38.50

and in a deluxe olive wood case at \$46.25.

Please add postage: 50c per coin; \$1.00 per Pidyon HaBen set. New Yorkers must add applicable tax. Delivery will be in approximately six to eight weeks. Send checks to AINA, P.O. Box 3194, Church Street Sta., New York, N. Y. 10008.

MEDALS OF THE

SHALOM MAYER TOWER, TEL-AVIV

This medal was struck in Israel for the *Shalom Mayer Tower*, the only large department store in Israel. It was struck uniface to be mounted on plaques and presented.



Metal: Bronze-toned black
Edge: Plain
Diameter: 59 mm.
Obverse: In English and Hebrew on both sides of the Tower, *SHALOM MAYER TOWER*; in the center, a stylized rendition of the largest store in Israel.

TRAINING BASE #3

This medal was issued in Israel by the Base Command of Training Base #3 and presented in 1969.



Metal: Copper
Edge: Plain
Diameter: 59 mm.
Obverse: The different insignias of the corps, starting at twelve o'clock and reading clockwise: *TANK CORPS, ENGINEERING CORPS, ARTILLERY CORPS, INTELLIGENCE CORPS*; in Hebrew, on the bottom, *TRAINING BASE #3*. In the center, in Hebrew: *TO LIEUTENANT/ MICHAEL TOCH/ IN APPRECIATION/ BASE COMMAND/ JUNE 1969*.



SHEKEM ARMY SUPPLY

This medal was issued in Israel by the *Shekem Army Supply Depot* and was struck uniface to be mounted on plaques.

HOLY LAND

Metal: Silver-plate-bronze
Edge: Plain
Diameter: 59 mm.
Obverse: Above, around the rim in English: *SUPPLIES AND SERVICES TO MEMBERS OF THE ISRAEL DEFENCE FORCES*; in the center, the emblem of Shekem; on the bottom, in Hebrew: *FOR THE PEOPLE WHO PROTECT THE PEOPLE*.



MIGDAL HAEMEK

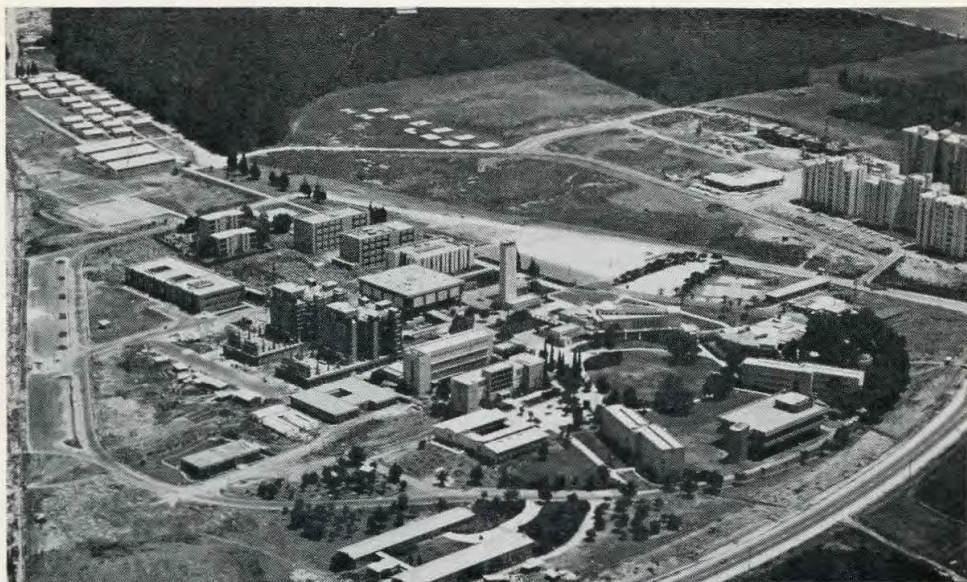
Metal: Tombac
Edge: Plain
Diameter: 59 mm.
Obverse: Above, in Hebrew: *THE LOCAL COUNCIL MIGDAL HAEMEK*; below a view of the tower and the valley which is the translation for. *Migdal Haemek*.
Reverse: Blank



DISABLED VETERANS, HAIFA

This medal was issued in Israel to the disabled veterans in 1971 and was struck uniface as they were mounted on plaques and presented.

Metal: Tombac
Edge: Plain
Diameter: 59 mm.
Obverse: On the top, in English "ISRAEL WAR OF INDEPENDENCE & ZAHAL / DISABLED VETERANS ORGANIZATION"; below, a panoramic view of the complex in Haifa; below, in Hebrew "BRITH SHOLOM BEIT HALOCHEM" and "HAIFA" in English; below, the date "6.9.1971."



Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv holds a charter from the Regents of the State of New York to whom it is responsible for high educational standards.

“An American University in Israel”

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

by Robert Messing

Bar-Ilan University was created by American Jews because it is the tradition of Jews to build schools where schools are needed, and because in the young State of Israel in 1955 there was a need for a new institution of higher learning.

But Bar-Ilan was shaped in a way that made it distinctive among Israel's existing institutions.

To begin with, it was conceived as “an American university in Israel,” with its educational and administrative operations conducted in the manner of American universities, thus encouraging an exchange of students between the two countries. So true has the University been to this objective that it now holds a charter from the Regents of the State of New York, to whom it is responsible for the maintenance of high educational standards. Bar-Ilan is the only American chartered university in Israel.

But the essence of Bar-Ilan — the quality of this university that sets it apart from all others — springs from the will of its founders to create on the holy soil of Israel a university joined to the traditional teachings of Judaism.

Given this direction, Bar-Ilan has pioneered in developing an educational environment in which secular training in the arts and sciences is interwoven with religious training, an environment in which the pursuit of new frontiers of knowledge is made all the more urgent by an understanding of the heritage of Judaism and a devotion to the well-being of humanity.

In the short span of its existence, Bar-Ilan has affirmed by its remarkable growth the vision of its founders and the validity of this bold experiment in higher education. Since 1955, when it opened a modest campus in Ramat Gan to its initial class of eighty

students, the University's national center of intellectual and spiritual vitality, with an enrollment of over 6,000 men and women from Israel, from the United States and from thirty-five other nations throughout the world. Its educational programs have grown in quality and scope to such an extent that in addition to its broad range of baccalaureate programs, it now provides master's degree programs in sixteen disciplines, and already its programs on the doctoral level — in chemistry, physics, English, history, Hebrew literature and Talmud — reflects a record of scholarly growth and development rarely achieved by universities generations older.

Diverse Backgrounds

The pace of its progress is shown not only in the classroom but also in the laboratory, and its far-ranging research activities in the physical and social sciences have helped attract a distinguished teaching community of scholars and specialists from many great universities. In their wake have come students from diverse backgrounds — including young men and women of all creeds and colors from every continent — who have come to the Bar-Ilan campus in quest of learning, attesting to the unfettered atmosphere of intellectual inquiry to be found there. The campus itself, barely adequate just a few short years ago, now befits the mood and the needs of this atmosphere, for it is a handsome, burgeoning educational plant assenting by its advanced architecture the forward thrust of its spirit.

Bar-Ilan was created because Israel needed additional education facilities in which to train young men and women for industry, government and the professions. In the distinctive way it chose to meet this need, Bar-Ilan proved something important. It was able to show that the commitment to a high level of secular education in an atmosphere of religious dedication was a worthy and workable ideal.

Bar-Ilan is now in its second decade, and the objectives for this



THE \$10,000 BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY MEDAL

The picture above shows the Bar-Ilan medal. The unusual aspect of the medal is that it costs \$10,000 to be obtained. The medal is not made of platinum or gold, nor is it the only medal of its kind existing in the world. The reason for its expense is that the only way to obtain this medal is to become a founder of the University, and that costs \$10,000. At present, there are 104 founders. If anyone is interested in obtaining a medal, please contact the author.

Description: The medal is divided into three segments. The upper right-hand corner has the initials Bet-Alef, which stands for Bar-Ilan in Hebrew. It is also a microscope with one of the portions of the microscope in the form of a Torah scroll. This is to show the integration of secular knowledge with the spiritual traditions of the Jewish people.

The middle part of the medal shows some of the prominent buildings at the University. The lower left-hand portion of the medal says in Hebrew and in English: Bar-Ilan University.

The reverse of each coin has the name of a founder of the University. The diameter of the medal is slightly less than an inch and a half; the medal is copper.

decade are clear: to expand its campus facilities so that it can accommodate the constantly growing numbers of young men and women who wish to study here; to increase the extension units it is operating for armed service personnel and frontier settlers; to expand the rewarding program of student and faculty research; and to introduce new programs of training.

The author of the article, Robert Messing, is a member of the Board of Directors of the American-Israel Numismatic Association; a member of the Israel Numismatic Society of New York; and is the Director of Development for the New York office of Bar-Ilan University.

ABOUT BOOKS, AUCTIONS AND BEARDS

by Dov Genachowski



As usual, I want to start with some new books. Not just because my love for them at least equals that for coins, but mainly because I think that without books, the numismatist is just a collector.

First comes Varda Sussman's *Ornamented Jewish Oil Lamps*. This is a big volume, both as to size and contents. Most of us know those oil lamps. One of them is featured on the ANA's seal. Some are very common, available cheaply all over the country. Others are extremely rare, priced in the thousands.

All are extremely interesting, especially as a continuing development in ornaments on one common household utensil. For us numismatists, the importance of the book is mainly in the parallel development of usage of ornaments on Jewish coins and Jewish lamps. This is fully documented. Photos of coins were supplied by "our" Yaakov Meshorer, and Mrs. Sussman uses his numbers. She illustrates and describes some 221 individual lamps, taken from many collections, public and private.

The text, which again is profusely illustrated, is as scientific as anybody might want, yet written in such a way that it makes very easy and fascinating reading for the layman as well. One condition is necessary: a knowledge of Hebrew. Either brush it up, or else request the publisher to issue an English translation. Published by the Bialik Institute and the Israel Exploration Society.

The next book will not present language problems. It is in English. The problem will be how to get it, as it is not offered for sale. The title is *The National Maritime Museum, Haifa 1972*, and it is not a catalogue,

but is rather a sampler of the Museum's collection. It is a beautiful collection, again in large format, plenty of illustrations, many in color.

The most interesting chapter from our point of view is the one entitled "Numismatics," though coins are also featured in other chapters. The numismatic collection of the Museum numbers over a thousand coins, plus many medals, the military and the commemorative. Some are illustrated and described here. All have two common denominators: the sea, and Arie Ben-Eli, the Museum director, who brought them all together and prepared this publication (which, by the way, also describes several oil lamps . . .). The Museum's address is Rechov Hanamel 2, Haifa, and don't say who sent you if you are requesting a copy.

The last book will again pose the language problem. Not Hebrew this time: it is written in German. I refer to Arye Ben-David's *Talmudische Oekonomie* (*Talmudic Economy*).

The first volume was just published by Olms of Hildesheim, Germany: 500 pages with tables, illustrations, maps and diagrams. The second and last volume is promised for next year. Ben-David, one of Israel's most noted numismatic scholar, covers the whole field of economic theory and practice of the Jews at the time of the Second Temple to the closure of the Talmud (175 BCE to 425 CE) relying upon and using the entire Talmudic literature, as well as modern archeology and numismatics.

* * *

Turning from the literary to more mundane fields, I must say that rarely in the past I have seen so much numismatic mercantile activity in Israel. Almost every week I read or hear

The 1 Mil coin of 1947
could sell for 500,000
times its face value



about plans to open a new shop (some are called by more grandiose names), papers are full of lists, "tips," and background stories.

Maybe the very rich issuing program of the Bank of Israel for the next year — Israel's 25th Anniversary — contributed to the general interest. We are promised an entirely new Pidyon Haben coin, a Hanukka coin, a silver Independence Day coin, and a gold set of three coins. Some will be issued in Unc. and proof. On top of all these, the "special" set of trade coins will be this year entirely in nickel. And on top of these, will come the medal program. Interesting times. I think one word in this spate of activity might be in place. "Israeli," in the name of enterprises, does not mean "official."

* * *

Better's first auction sale of coins and medals (the first in Israel in 2,000 years . . .) was described by my friend Semmelman in a recent issue of *The Shekel*. At that time, he did not have the results of the sale. Anybody who has the sale catalogue can get from *Better's* a list of prices realized. What is more interesting, after the success of the first sale, a second one will take place in December. Maybe we are in for a wave of such sales: *Rooz* of Tel Aviv, mainly an art house, auctioned a great variety of Judaica items, including coins and medals, in November, and a series is planned. The catalogues alone should attract many collectors. *Better's* is at POB 5138, Haifa. *Rooz* is at Beth-Hashoeva Lane 1, Tel Aviv.

Speaking of auctions, eyes should be turned again to London. Stanley Gibbons, who recently sold in auction a Palestine LP. 100 note (for £1,100, to Mr. Olson of Miami Beach), is offering for sale an even rarer item: the 1 Mil coin of 1947. The 1947 Palestine set were struck by the Royal Mint in late 1947. Most were destroyed, as by then it was evident that the British mandate in Palestine was soon to end.

Complete sets of 1947 are at the British Museum, the Bodleian in Oxford, and the Royal Mint Museum. Now a 1 Mil of 1947 is offered — minimum price of £500.

If the LP. note was sold at 11 times face value, the 1 Mil is offered at a minimum of 500,000 times face value. Not bad for some-lucky-body.

By the way, Stanley Gibbons display on their wall a letter, dated June 5, 1926, number c/9146/26, to one Mr. Cooper, as follows: "*On instructions of Mr. Amery, Under Secretary of State for Colonies, I wish to inform you that he decided to set up a Palestine Currency Board, whose task will be to set up a system of local currency for Palestine, based on the Sterling, and take care of the supply of currency in Palestine. The duties of the Board will be similar to those of the West African Currency Board. Amery shall be glad if you will agree to join the Board, which will greatly benefit from your experience and knowledge. I should add that Mr. Amery proposes that those members of the Board who are not civil servants shall receive a remuneration of £100 per annum.*" Mr. Cooper accepted.

By some process of association, I now recall that I promised *Shekel* Editor George Gilbert a word about Herzl's beard, quite a while ago. Well, everybody knows about changes in colors in the serial numbers on the Bank of Israel's notes. The IL 100 notes, carrying the portrait of Herzl, started with black numerals. Later issues changed to red numerals.



Nothing special about this. But together with the change in color, something funny happened to Herzl's beard in the watermark (which, again, is a portrait of the founder of Zionism): it became shorter, and the portrait

moved to the right. Apparently neither type of beard is in shortage.

* * *

I have before me the 1972/73 program of the Tel Aviv branch of the *Israel Numismatic Society*. This includes two parts: monthly lectures, and a seminar, once a month. 8 lectures, 8 seminars, and one gala occasion—the presentation of the *Kadman Prize*.

What is interesting is that emphasis is on *classical* numismatics: Klimowski on the coinage of Tigranes V; Mishan on Aesculapius and Mount Gerizim; Kedat on City-coins of Geva; Kindler on Asia Minor coins under the Romans; Meshorer on Geography of coinage in Eretz-Israel; Ben-David on the Beka, Pym and Netze; Reich on the Jerusalem Old City excavations and coins found there; Weiss on coins of Mattatia Antigonus. Uri Grossman saves the situation a little by talking on the numismatic aspects of the French revolution. The same applies to the seminar, in which only Kindler leaves the classical path to talk, once about *Numismatic Bibliography*, once about *Forgeries and their detection*. Nothing left but to hope . . .

RUSSIAN EMIGRANT TO ISRAEL BRINGS RARE 1882 RISHON LETZION MEDAL

A Russian emigree has brought to Israel a commemorative medal struck in Rishon Letzion in 1882, the year this settlement was founded by the Biluim. The medal had been found in . . . the garden of her house in Pinsk (U.S.S.R.)!

In a letter addressed to the Mayor of Rishon Letzion, Mr. Hanania Gibstein, Mrs. Myra Ressachowitz writes:

"I am a new immigrant from the city of Pinsk in Russia, having arrived in Israel a few months ago. Before leaving Pinsk, a Jewish neighbor came to me and gave me a medal he had found in my garden. It is a medal commemorating the founding of Rishon Letzion in 1882. This Jew

asked me to present the medal to you."

Mayor Gibstein has contacted Mrs. Ressachowitz in order to receive the medal, which will be added to the city's historical collection.

The medal is the size of a one-pound Israel coin. On the obverse it depicts a *Torah scroll* and a *Star of David*, with the following Biblical inscription in Hebrew: *If I forget thee O Jerusalem, shall my right hand be forgotten*. The reverse of the medal carries the following inscription, also in Hebrew: *They are firsts of Zion, forerunners of Jerusalem, colony of Rishon Letzion, 5642*.

(Reprinted from an article by A. Priel in *MA'ARIV*, Evening Newspaper, Tel Aviv).

AINA 1973 TOUR FOR 125 SOLIDLY BOOKED

The largest tour to Israel in the history of AINA, double the 1972 tourgroup of 65, has been *sold out*, advises Morris Bram, who after great struggles with hoteliers and travel people in Israel won 125 beds for the two-week AINA tour at the near-height period of the 25th Anniversary Year. The group of 125 will depart in early March 1973.

Had you hoped to be aboard? Are you slightly disappointed? Had you considered making this year the year of your trip?

You can sit down this very minute and send off \$100 to AINA, along with a note: "*Advance Reservations for AINA Study Tour to Israel—1974.*"

PALESTINE NOTES

(Continued)

The author's personal collection contains 10 pounds notes of all four verified dates: 1927, 1929, 1939 and 1944. The only 1927 10 pounds note known to me is in my personal collection.

There appears to be sufficient 10 pounds notes in circulated condition bearing the 1929, 1939 and 1944 dates to enable interested collectors to obtain such notes. The 1927 is, in my opinion, exceedingly rare. Uncirculated notes are difficult to obtain in any date and are usually purchased on a negotiation basis between purchaser and seller.

The author and many others are interested in verifying all known 1927 10 pounds notes in the possession of collectors or dealers. Information concerning the above, plus information as to known redemptions, destruction by fire or other casualty of any 10 pounds note is also of great interest. It is requested that such information be transmitted to Jack H. Fisher, Attorney at Law, 912 American National Bank Building, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 49006, U.S.A.



AINA MEMBERS FOR 1973 TO RECEIVE NEW AINA TOKEN

Thanks to the efforts of AINA president Morris Bram and the enthusiasm of the Board of Directors, the cooperation of Yitzhak Avni, Director General of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation was won for a new token series: *membership in AINA*, a permanent recognition for all of history of YOUR participation in the movement to advance support of Israeli numismatics in the U.S.

This new token will be presented by the Board of Directors to each individual re-subscribing AINA membership for 1973. 1973 membership dues (\$6.00) are now due. Send in your \$6.00 immediately to keep your membership current. You'll receive your AINA membership, your subscription to *The Shekel*, special numismatic offerings throughout the year—and for the first time, a permanent token, struck in Israel, to signify your contribution to Israel numismatics in this country.

Do it today. Send your check to AINA, P.O. Box 3194, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10008.

AINA TO OFFER HAYM SOLOMON MEDAL

The newly announced medal issued by the Judah L. Magnes Memorial Museum to honor Haym Solomon, American Revolutionary War hero who helped finance Washington's Army will be offered by AINA to members. The price of the 2 1/4" pure silver medal is \$32.50; bronze \$12.50. Buyers must add 50c. per medal for handling plus applicable taxes (N. Y. residents).

Paul Vincze designed the medal for the Jewish-American Hall of Fame. A matched numbered set of both medals is also available, boxed, at \$50.



*Top: 49 mm Bronze medals;
Below: 23 mm tokens*

MEDALS AND TOKENS OF THE AMERICAN-ISRAEL PAVILION, 1964-65

The American-Israel World's Fair Corporation, which was responsible for establishing the American-Israel Pavilion at the New York's World's Fair, was formed in 1963.

The Pavilion was shaped like a spiral rising to height of 42 ft. and was located in the International Area at the Fair.

The Pavilion included a main Exhibition Hall, depicting the history and culture of the Jewish People and the Holy Land. It also had a shopping mall for Israeli products, a Snack Bar serving kosher foods. Along with a display of Israeli products, the Pavilion had a beautiful garden where Israeli performers entertained visitors to the Pavilion.

A variety of souvenirs of the pavilion were on sale. Among them, the following medals:

- A. Two bronze medals, 49 mm and 29 mm in diameter
- B. One sterling silver medal, 29 mm in diameter
- C. Tokens 23 mm in diameter in steel, silver finish and in steel, gold finish.

The bronze and silver medals offered identical designs. On the obverse, in the center, the design of the Pavilion building, beneath "New York

World's Fair" and around the rim: "American-Israel Pavilion 1964-65."

The reverse: on the top, in English, the word: "Shalom"; beneath, a design of an ancient Judaeen coin showing the *Menorah* and in Hebrew: "Shalom."

The tokens had the following design. In the center, the Pavilion above the words: "American-Israel"; beneath: "Pavilion." On the reverse: in the center, "New York World's Fair." On both sides around the rim, two olive branches and beneath between the branches, "1964-65." The tokens were used for admission charges to the Pavilion which later were used in turnstiles (similar to those in the subways). These were sold for \$0.75 a piece (silver); and \$0.25, (gilded) which were for children, soldiers and clergymen.

The following number of medals were struck:

- A. Bronze (large size) 49 mm, 3,000 pieces.
- B. Bronze, (smaller size) 29 mm, 2,000 pieces.
- C. Silver, sterling 29 mm, 1,000 pieces.
- D. Tokens 23 mm, 10,000 pieces.

Most of the medals were sold out in 1964.

Emil Weitz

The ALEPH BETH Page

...Dedicated to the Beginner

by Edward Janis



Q. At a recent convention, a dealer offered to sell me a Herzl 20IL gold coin which he claimed was one of six pattern pieces struck. It differed from the Haffner G-1 in that the edge was milled. The asking price was in the four figures; I took his card and figured that I would first check with you. R. L., Chicago, Ill.

A. There were no patterns struck. Haffner is wrong. She (and others) copied the information as shown on the informations prospectus of the Herzl Gold Coin that was issued by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. which stated that this gold coin, the first gold coin minted in Israel, had a plain (smooth) edge. ALL Herzl pieces have a milled (ribbed) edge and ALL are regular issue. As you are no doubt aware, this Herzl 20IL gold piece is the only legal piece of the gold issues of Israel for an American to own.

Q. In addition to the "mem" on the Jerusalem coin, are there any differences in the design of the Victory 10IL Commemoratives? Y. P., Miami Beach, Fla.

*A. Yes. On the Berne coins, the sword point is blunt as opposed to the sharper, more tapered point on the Jerusalem coin. On the obverse (Haffner calls it the reverse) the stones of the Western Wall differ in shape and crevices. The most obvious difference between the Berne Mint and the Kretchmer strikings in Jerusalem is on the edge. The Berne edge has three Stars of David between the date "5, 6-10, 6 1967" in English and "26th of Iyer-2nd of Sivan 5727" in Hebrew. On the Jerusalem pieces, the dates are separated by three diamonds. *Fahquert, no?**

Q. Who sets the prices of coins after the initial sale by the sale by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation? S. D., Santa Monica, Cal.

*A. YOU do. Dealers may ask what they may. Guide books and "trends" lists are only opinions of an author who is totally objective in his conclusions based on his observations of what is happening in a given segment of the collecting fraternity. Again, it may be that a given dealer, having a large hoard of an item may put out a newsletter stating that a particular coin is growing in demand and that you, the collector had better buy it before the price goes up. In an auction sale (the most accurate barometer) two overzealous bidders trying to outdo each other may forget that they can buy a given coin out of the dealer-auctioneer's stock at half his bid. The price of a coin should be what a willing but not forced seller will sell to a knowledgeable willing buyer. The price of a coin is a complicated matter depending on a multiplicity of casual factors. *The Metropolitan Museum of Art* in New York, ascertained that ancient Greek coins were bringing far greater prices in Swiss auctions than they were bringing here in the States. Above a loud outcry from the U. S. press and collectors, a section of the collection containing "Ancient Greek Coins" was sold in Switzerland at THREE times the estimated values placed on them by American and English experts. It is therefore supply and demand anyplace in the world that sets the price of a coin. In rare cases, prices can go *lower* than the issue prices if the issue is too large to be absorbed at a particular time by the demand of collectors. The best examples that I can give you are the officially packaged mint sets, which due to their excessively large mint*

issues in some years, found large hoards in speculator hands without the adequate demand. The number of collectors available to find a proper home for the 190,000 mint sets of 1968 and the 180,000 of 1969 does not exist as yet. Consequently, many dealers are offering these and other sets *below* original issue price. On the other side of the coin (no pun intended) the demand for the shortest issue of Israel commemorative coins, the one pound Chanuka series 1960 Henrietta Szold proof with a mintage of only 3,000, was selling for in excess of six hundred dollars in Jerusalem during the first week of November!

Q. What is the rarest of all Israel's regular minted coins? C. K., Camden, N. J.

A. Glad that you asked for the rarest and not the most valuable. Like the above question, the rarity of a coin is only half of the story of value. It does not always follow that the rarest coin is the most valuable if the demand is not in true proportion to the rarity. As to rarity, I would have to say that an uncirculated 1954 reduced size 100 pruta piece of the Utrecht die (Haffner P-23) is the rarest piece. Haffner says that this piece has never been seen in BU. I know of one.

My logic for this conclusion is as follows:

- 1) that the smaller wreath of the Utrecht die was discovered in 1960, three years after the reduced size 1954 100 pruta pieces were withdrawn from circulation in 1957 due to the similarity in size to the 50 pruta coins.
- 2) that the original issue of the Utrecht die is reported as 20,000; and this was the sum total of production that was struck from this single die that was produced by the Utrecht mint. This was used with the multiple dies that were produced in Berne and used in the production of all the reduced size pieces in the Tel-Aviv Mint.
- 3) that in the three years of the reduced size 100 pruta pieces, there

was a natural attrition to the total 720,000 pieces estimated at 25%.

- 4) that it is estimated that the withdrawal was 60% of the original issue based on the co-operation of a population that disliked the confusion-causing reduced size coin.
- 5) that 612,000 small size pieces were removed from the total due to 3 & 4 (above) and that 108,000 coins survive. With a proportion of 20,000: 700,000 (Utrecht die: Berne dies), the probability exists that there remains 3,000 Utrecht pieces in all conditions.
- 6) that because of the six year period from the original issuance in 1954 until the discovery of the small wreath in 1960, I believe that a maximum of 1% of the survival coins are strictly uncirculated for a total of 30 coins. *Where are they today?*

I disagree with Haffner in choosing the 1948 25 Mils (*SHEKEL Vol. 1 No. 2*) as the rarest coin without going into the merits of the 1960 1 agora large date. The reasoning is that the 25 Mils of 1948 was Israel's first coin and that many people put these away at their issuance as a memento of the first coin of the new state. Whether circulated or uncirculated, it is much easier to find this coin than the small wreath Utrecht die 100 pruta coin.

(Continued on page 32)

IN APPRECIATION

We are happy to acknowledge, if belatedly, the permission of the Editor of the International Bank Note Society Journal, London, England, to reprint the article, *A Unique Token of Palestine* by S. Matalon, Israel which appeared in *The Shekel*, Vol. V, No. 3 (Fall, 1972).

We wish all to know of the cooperation of the editors and writers of the numismatic press of the world, richly adorned with the talents of numerous numismatic experts who are not paid for the editorial/intellectual contributions which they make to the numismatic public. As an editor, we appreciate this unique service to Man-kind by our fellow editors and writers.

George Gilbert

THE MADURO FAMILY AND THEIR TOKENS

by Robert Leonard, INS of Ill.

Jews first settled in Spain prior to the 4th century C.E. Toleration (or lack of it) was the same there as elsewhere in the Roman world, until a wave of forced conversion to Christianity swept Europe in the 7th century. This reached its height under the Visigothic kings of Spain, who for a time banned Judaism completely. But after the Arab conquest all restrictions on the Jews were removed and a great revival followed. Many Jews reached high places in the administration, both in the Moorish states and in the states of their Christian neighbors who copied their toleration.

A Christian reaction occurred in the 14th century, however, and though the condition of the Jews was better in Spain than in northern Europe, it finally deteriorated there also. Massacres occurred in 1391 and 1411. Many Jews sought refuge in baptism; those who did were called *marranos* (swine). By the mid-15th century there were over 100,000 of them; many secretly practiced Judaism which made them a compact society. In spite of discrimination the *marranos* became wealthy and rose to high positions in the state, court and church.

But another downfall was to take place. In 1480 the Inquisition was introduced in Spain. Over 300 *marranos* were burned at the stake that year, and the number of victims reached the tens of thousands. In 1492 an edict expelled all Jews from Spain. To escape this fate, many more Jews became *marranos*, but most went into exile, mainly to Portugal. Among those who fled at this time were members of the Maduro family, who traced their descent back to Samuel Levi, Treasurer of King Peter of Aragon and builder of the handsome synagogue in Toledo, still standing today. But Portugal soon copied both the Inquisition and the edict of expulsion. One of those later burned for secretly practicing Judaism was Antonio Roiz o Maduro.

His widow and daughter fled to Amsterdam, where the daughter married Moses Levy in 1619. A son of this marriage, Salomon Levy Maduro (as the family now styled itself), became a surgeon in Amsterdam, and one of his sons, Moses Levy Maduro, emigrated to Curacao in 1672.

Curacao, captured by the Dutch in 1634, became a haven for *marranos* and Jews very early because of the religious freedom it allowed. Since the 1650s it has had a continuous Jewish community and boasts the oldest surviving synagogue in the Western Hemisphere. The Maduro family prospered there, forming a business which came to be known (about 1900) as S.E.L. Maduro & Sons. They acquired the water system for the island in 1902 and also the electric power plant. They aided the development of Willemstad's harbor and became agents for coal, and later for oil, to fuel the ships which came there. Other branches of the family joined to form the island's leading bank. When one member of the family was killed by the Nazis in World War II, his parents built *Madurodam*, a miniature city near The Hague, Holland, as a living memorial. It has become a major tourist attraction.

S.E.L. Maduro & Sons used tokens in their coal agency business. Coal was then loaded on ships by hand, one basket at a time. Each laborer would be given a token as he returned from the ship with his empty basket; they were redeemed later. The Maduro tallies are simply the nickel-alloy stuiver tokens of the other three Willemstad coal companies — *Jesurun & Co.*, *J. J. Naär*, and *Leyba & Co.* (issued about 1880) — counter-stamped with a C (*Scholten* 1408 b, 1409 b, and 1410 b). They are the only Jewish tokens of Curacao, and probably of the West Indies as well.

Token collectors are urged to see Plate XIX, *The Coins of the Dutch overseas* (*Scholten*).



NEW ISRAEL TOKEN —HONORS NAVY

The 5733-1973 *New Year Token* issued by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. is dedicated to Israel's Navy. The Corporation has been issuing — since 1966 — a yearly 30mm cupronickel token, which is presented to its subscribers and friends with the season's greetings.

The 1968 token featured the emblem of the Israel Defense Forces; in 1971 the token was dedicated to the Israel Air Force. The current one pays homage to the Navy. The obverse depicts a gunboat firing a missile.

D.P. CAMP MONEY (Continued)

to the DP era. In denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and 1, 5, 10 dollars, the notes vary in size from 6 cm x 4 cm in the case of the 5 cent note to 16 cm x 6.5 cm in the case of the ten dollar denomination. All notes are signed in ink by the "*Jewish Community Treasurer*" and are rubber-stamped with a double circular device with the legend: "*Jewish Community, D.P. Camp 7, Deggendorf.*" Five of the seven notes are printed in blue; the 10 and 50 cent notes are in orange-red. No date is shown.

Less is known about the five banknotes of the *Feldafing Jewish Community*. Inscribed "*Series of 1946.*" the notes appear in denominations of 25 cents (blue); 50 cents (green); \$1 (green); \$5 (blue); \$10 (orange). Sizes vary from 9 cm x 8.5 cm in the case of the 25 cent piece to 16 cm x 7 cm for the \$10 note.

Readers of *The Shekel* with additional information concerning bank-



Z.O.A. ISRAEL CONVENTION MEDAL

The Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. has recently issued a presentation medal on the occasion of the *75th Jubilee Convention of the Zionist Organization of America (Z.O.A.)*, held in Israel, July, 1972.

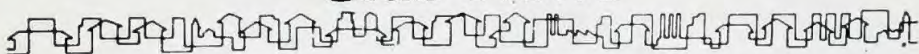
This was the third convention that the organization, which is one of the largest and oldest Zionist bodies in the world, held in Israel. The first one was held in 1963, while the second marked Z.O.A.'s 70th anniversary in 1967.

The Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. issued medals in 1963 and 1967 commemorating these respective events. Thus, the medal just released is the Corporation's third Z.O.A. Medal, explained Rafael Aldor, Director for North America of the Corporation.

The bronze 59mm diameter medal, was designed by Shamir Brothers of Tel Aviv. According to Mr. Aldor, the medal, which is classified as an *Officially Commissioned Medal* (as against State Medal), will be available to collectors at a later date. Quantity to be struck has not yet been determined.

notes of this historical period are earnestly requested to contact the author by a letter to *The Shekel*. Only in this way can collective knowledge of the numismatic of this critical period in the life of the Jewish people survive and flourish, bearing witness simultaneously to the failure of Nazism, to the assistance of American Jewry for the survivors of the Holocaust, and to the then soon-to-be-realized dream of the Jewish State in *Eretz Israel*.

Club News



INS OF CONNECTICUT OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED

The official inauguration of the recently formed Israel Numismatic Society of Connecticut in mid-November at Congregation Tikvoh Chado-shoh, West Hartford, was an event with numerous dignitaries present.

Guests of honor included the Mayor of Hartford, George Athanson; the Mayor of Colchester, Stephen Steg; the Director-General of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp., Yitzhak Avni; the North American Director of the Corp., Consul Rafael Aldor; and the President of AINA, Morris Bram.

The program included a film on Israel numismatics, presentations to the guests of honor, and a performance of Israeli folk music. Refreshments were served and there was a door prize drawing for charter members of the Society.

According to Joseph M. Battalion, President pro-tem, the Society will meet every second Monday of the month at 8 p. m. at the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center, 335 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford. Prospective members may call Mr. Battalion at (203) 688-3914.

N. Y. INS LEARNS

It has always been a mystery to Israel numismatists as to the very small mintage of the 5 agorat 1964 trade coin. That mystery was finally and expertly explained at the October meeting of the INS of New York by the distinguished numismatist, Mr. Edward E. Kaplanski, mintmaster at the time this coin was issued.

As with every government, it is the first order of business each year to prepare a set of dies with the year date and hold these ready for minting coins. The dies are put in service when there is need for the specific value.

The dies for the 5 agorat were set up on one particular day and the mintage of that coin was started. During that same day, a request was received for a different value which was in short supply. After minting of the 5 agorat coin that ONE day, the dies were removed and replaced with those of a different value. It was intended to set up the dies at some future day to continue the manufacture of the 5 agorat piece. That day never came.

The supply of 5 agorat coins of previous years in the bank vault was adequate to meet the needs for the rest of the year. 21,451 pieces were produced on that day. Since there was nothing special about the 5 agorat 1964 at that time, the pieces were placed in circulation with the 5 agorat of other years.

The rarity of the BU pieces is explained by the fact that there was no rush to put them away since additional supplies were to be forthcoming and there was no need to set them aside. Even AU pieces are not common since the mintage was not announced until quite a bit of time after the year was over.

The coin, even in circulated condition, is difficult to locate in any quantity and no hoards are known in Israel, reported Morton Jay Zerder of I.N.S. N.Y.

INS OF MASS. PLANS ACTIVE SEASON

"How and What to Collect": Literature, Sources of where to obtain previous issues and a review of Israel Numismatics from 1948 - 72 were the topics of the first Fall meeting of the INS of Massachusetts. Nominations of officers were held at this meeting, followed by a social hour with refreshments.

The outstanding planned event of this numismatic season was the annual dinner in November with the guest



AINA HONORS GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ISRAEL AT DINNER IN U. S.

The chief executive of the Bank of Israel, Governor of the Bank Moshe Sanbar and Mrs. Sanbar were guests of honor at a dinner tendered by the Board of Directors of the American Israel Numismatic Association in October at the New York Sheraton Hotel. Governor Sanbar was in the U. S. for the international meeting of banking and financial executives which was held in the Fall in Washington, D.C. Mr. Bram, in making a presentation to Governor Sanbar recalled for those present his specific contribution to American numismatists and the world of numismatics: his acceptance last Spring of a call by U. S. collectors for reinstitution of the Chanukah coin series. Mr. Sanbar directed the creation of the recently announced new Chanukah coinage. Left to right: Moshe Sanbar; Mrs. Sanbar (seated); and Morris Bram.

and main speaker, Yitzchak Avni, the Director General of the Israel Government Coins and Medals in Jerusalem. In addition, Rafael Aldor, Director for North America; Morris Bram, President of AINA; Shimshon Inbal, Consul General of Israel in Boston; and Yoram Golan, Director of the Israel Government Tourist Office in Boston, attended.

MARYLANDERS ELECT OFFICERS, SET PLANS

A busy November meeting was enjoyed by members of the INS of Maryland who saw the film, *The Book and the Idol*, a story of archaeological excavations and heard a review of *Modern Israel's Coinage*, a review of symbols of past and present coinage;

Officers for the Eastern club are:

Don Sussman	President
Ruby Fier	Vice President
Mike Krinsky	Secretary-Treasurer

The newly elected secretary-treasurer, Mike Krinsky presented a number of pieces from his collection at an earlier meeting which launched the Maryland group's numismatic year.

SAN FERNANDO, CALIF. SHARES NOV. MEET

Californian numismatists met on a Sunday afternoon in November to share their interest in Israel's numismatic offerings when members of the San Fernando Valley Israel Coin Club met with San Gabriel Valley collectors in a joint meeting.

Among plans announced by Jerry Yahalom for the group is the plan for Juniors to conduct one of the coming meetings of the adults. December will be the First Anniversary for the San Fernando Valley group and a dinner is planned at the Francois Restaurant in Tarzana.

INS OF SAN GABRIEL WITH ACTIVE PROGRAMS

Among speakers during the year to date, members of the INS of San Gabriel, Valley, California, heard Dr. Louis Freibrun speak on *Jewish Revolts Against the Romans*, who presented color slides to enrich his remarks.

The Olive Branch regularly features personalities of the month so that club members will get to know each other better. The featured personality in an early Fall issue was the famous international couple, Jean and Maurice Gould, well-known numismatic expert and writer (often for *The Shekel*). This couple has been acclaimed "the most prolific numismatic writers of all time," by Ben Abelson of the ICCLA who made the *Awards Presentation Speech* honoring this couple.

Sally Marx of the San Gabriel Valley group offered this numismatic code:

I SHALL

- N: never let profit motives prevail.
- U: undertake to learn each coin's history.
- N: never let profit motives prevail.
- M: maintain integrity in all dealings.
- I: Interest others in the hobby.
- S: shun any misrepresentation.
- M: measure every action by the Golden Rule.
- A: always endeavor to grade fairly.
- T: take time to help beginners.
- I: increase my knowledge in numismatics.
- C: collect as a means of enjoyment.
- S: support my coin club in its endeavors.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y. INS MAKES HISTORY

Fall activities of the INS of Long Island, N.Y. included a major meeting in November honoring Yitzhak Avni during his tour of U.S. cities and visits with leading numismatic groups.

In an earlier meeting, the group saw the coins and medals slide/tape show originally prepared by Claire and Ben Abelson of California. Plans have been announced for incorporation of the group.

One of the club's activities is the sale of a book, *Silent Cities and Sacred Stones* to members and friends at a price below the regular retail

price. Sales provide a modest profit to assist the club to maintain its activities.

L.A. ISRAEL COIN CLUB LEARNS OF COUNTERFEITS

A recent meeting of the Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles heard Dr. Sol Taylor speak on "The Counterfeit Plague," explaining to members present that 90% of counterfeit coins can be detected with no more sophisticated equipment than a 5X magnifying glass. His remarks amplified a talk he had delivered on this theme a year earlier, reported *The Scroll*.

The club has decided upon a January 6th, 1973 date for its *Installation Meeting and Banquet*, with entertainment planned to attract a large audience.

Looking for something related to AINA numismatics to collect? The ICCLA members wear badges at their meetings.

PITTSBURGH INS HAS "SELF-ANALYSIS" MEETING

A Fall meeting of the INS of Greater Pittsburgh highlighted, "a self-analysis among ourselves, How Did You First Become Interested in Coin Collecting," reports the newsletter of the group. Other activities of the day included planning for future meetings, the club's regular auction, the awarding of door prizes — and ended with all going to dinner at 5:30 at a local restaurant. (*Since the group has had as many as 27 at some of the recent meetings, that's quite a Sunday afternoon banquet!*)

Officers for the year are:

Aaron B. Ilson (Rabbi)	President
Morris Freezman	1st Vice President
F. J. Farley	2nd Vice President
Jennie Lando	Corresp. Sec'y.
M. B. Epstein	Rec. Sec'y.
Robert Lesser	Treasurer

Directors are Aldona Davis, Dr. M. E. Klein, I. B. Lando, Dr. L. Reggel, Dr. A. Reznik and E. J. Schenck, Jr.

INS OF N. J. SEES SLIDE-TAPE SHOW

The INS of N.J. held the first meeting of the 1971-72 season with an audio visual slide program on the *Commemorative Coins of Israel*.

An ambitious program was planned for the new season. A course will be given on *Ancient Coins* and one on *Basic Numismatics*. Meetings feature *Exhibition* and *Commentary* by members who exhibit special coins or their latest acquisitions and discuss their significance. A bourse, auction and door prizes are part of the programs. Refreshments are served at each meeting. A special program for Junior members is contemplated. All correspondence should be addressed to INSNJ, P. O. Box 44, Town Center, West Orange, N. J. 07052.

INS OF TORONTO INAUGURATED

The recently established Israel Numismatic Society of Toronto was officially inaugurated in November. The list of guests of honor at the inaugural meeting featured both local dignitaries and representatives of the Israel Government, including the Hon. Allan Grossman, Minister of the Crown; His Worship William Dennison, Mayor of Toronto; His excellency Theodor Meron, Ambassador of Israel in Canada; and the Hon. Shmuel Avant, Consul-General of Israel in Toronto.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. Yitzhak Avni, Director-General of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp., Jerusalem; Mr. Rafael Aldor, North American Director of the Corporation; Dr. J. Wilkinson, past President of the Canadian Numismatic Association; and Mr. Morris Bram, President of the American Israel Numismatic Association.

The program included a film on Israel numismatics, as well as a performance of Israel folk music. All collectors in the Toronto area were invited to attend.

INS ESTABLISHED IN CENTRAL NEW JERSEY

At a meeting held in November in Highland Park, N. J., it was decided to establish the Israel Numismatic Society of Central Jersey According to Mr. Bram, this will be the 25th such society affiliated with A.I.N.A., and the second in the State of New Jersey.

Pro-tem officers of the Society were elected, headed by David Pazamant as pro-tem President. The new I.N.S. will meet the third Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at the Highland Park Conservative Temple. All collectors in the Raritan Valley area have been invited to join the new club.

N. J. ARCHAEOLOGIST AT WORK IN ISRAEL

Dr. Robert A. Bull was employed as history and archeology professor at Drew University, Madison, N. J., until two years ago when he and his wife, Vivian, decided to move to Kayit Veshayit, a modest Israeli kibbutz beach resort near the ruins of Caesarea, where they could freely excavate the ruins of the ancient city, reports *Coin World*.

During that time they have found partial Roman statues, pottery, numerous coins and bones, as well as much of the city, which is still partially intact.

According to Dr. Bull, "Fortunately, for dating the material we uncover, we find at every level coins strewn and scattered over such a wide area that knowledgeable local residents can be seen out collecting them after winter rains.

"Five thousand coins have been found inside the area of the dig. They are made of gold, silver, copper, lead and glass, the last of which may have served as a token for theater admission."

U. of Missouri Dig Uncovers Ptolemy II and Other Hellenistic Coinage

Coins were determined to be the most important metal objects recovered by University of Missouri archaeologists working in Tel Anafa in northern Israel, according to Dr. Saul S. Weinberg of the University's classical department as reported in *Coin World*.

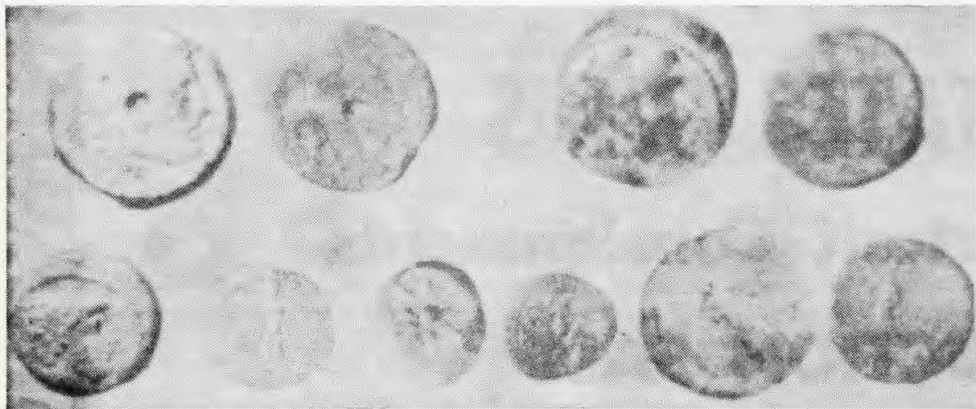
Writing in the *Annual of the Museum of Art and Archaeology* published by the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Dr. Weinberg said, "The most important metal objects are always the coins, 49 of which were found in 1970, all of bronze. Sixteen were issued by Seleucid kings, two by Ptolemaic kings and one by the Hasmonean king, Alexander Jannaeus; 12 of the city coins are from Sidon, three from Tyre and one from Aradus.

"Only four coins are earlier than the mid-second century B.C.; One of Ptolemy II (284-247 B.C.), a second Ptolemaic coin of the third century B.C., a coin of Antiochus III (227-187 B.C.) and one of Aradus of the third-second century B.C.

"Only one coin is later than 75 B.C.: An issue of Tyre of 32 B.C., found just under surface fill in the northeast sector. Thus the great majority of the coins fall between 150 and 75 B.C., as do all but one of the 16 stamped amphora handles found last season," Dr. Weinberg said.

Dr. Weinberg explains that the coins help confirm the architect's observation that the ruins date from the second and third Hellenistic architectural phases as 150-100 B.C. and 100-75 B.C., respectively. Yet to be uncovered is the first architectural phase, believed to date from the first half of the second century B.C., if not earlier.

"Tel Anafa is the richest Hellenistic site excavated thus far in what was the Seleucid empire of the East, and its Greek character is augmented by the latest finds," Dr. Weinberg summarizes. He concludes, "A new Hellenistic center of importance emerges more clearly with each season of excavation."



Coins found at Tel Anafa in 1970 include, upper left (obverse first, reverse second, each case) piece of Ptolemy III, 274-222 B.C.; upper right, Antiochus VII Tryphon, 138-129 B.C.; lower left, Demetrius III, 95-88 B.C.; city coin of Sidon, 98/7-11-10 B.C.; and tetradrachm of Tyre (obverse is face down in illustration).

AINA GROUPS INVITE

15 States and Wash., D.C. Groups

	<i>Meeting Date</i>	<i>Meeting Place</i>
CALIFORNIA		
Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles Claire R. Abelson, President	1st Sunday	Provident Savings & Loan Assoc. Community Room 10920 Wilshire Blvd. West Los Angeles, Calif.
I.N.S. of Sacramento Michael Grossman, President	4th Thursday	Contact: Michael Grossman (916) 487-4400
I.N.S. of Northern California (San Francisco) Cyril Magnus, President	3rd Monday	Contact: Cyril Magnus (415) 661-1539 At members' homes
I.N.S. of San Gabriel Valley Sally Marx, President	3rd Sunday	Community Room Financial Federation Valley Blvd. & New Ave. Alhambra, Calif.
I.N.S. of San Fernando Valley Jerry Yahalom, President	2nd Sunday	Glendale Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. 7119 Topanga Canyon Blvd. Canoga Park, Calif.
CONNECTICUT		
I.N.S. of Connecticut Joseph Battalion, President	2nd Monday	Greater Hartford Jewish Center 335 Bloomfield Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
FLORIDA		
I.N.S. of Greater Miami Edward Schuman, President	1st Tuesday	Flagler Federal Savings & Loan Bank 570 N. E. 81st St., Miami, Florida
GEORGIA		
I.N.S. of Georgia (Atlanta) Bennett Herzfeld, President		Contact: Bennett Herzfeld (404) 521-0433
ILLINOIS		
I.N.S. of Illinois (Chicago) Harry Flower, President	4th Wednesday	Orchard Center, 8600 Cross Point Road Skokie, Illinois
MARYLAND		
I.N.S. of Maryland (Baltimore) Don Sussman, President	1st Wednesday	Jewish Community Center 5700 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md.
MASSACHUSETTS		
I.N.S. of Massachusetts (Boston) Edward Shade, President	3rd Sunday	American Jewish Historical Society Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass
MICHIGAN		
I.N.S. of Michigan (Detroit) Sydney Bluestone, President	4th Tuesday	Contact: Sydney Bluestone (313) 729-7700
NEW JERSEY		
I.N.S. of New Jersey Carl Rosenblum, President	4th Tuesday	Bnai Jeshurun Congregation 1025 S. Orange Blvd., Short Hills, N.J.

YOU TO THEIR MEETINGS

Serve Thousands of AINA Members

NEW YORK

I.N.S. of New York (City) Harry Schacher, President	2nd Tuesday	Americana Hotel, 52nd & Seventh Ave. New York, N.Y.
I.N.S. of Long Island Irwin Stoff, President	3rd Thursday	Syosset Public Library South Oyster Bay Road, Syosset, L.I., N.Y.
I.N.S. of Brooklyn Nathan Sobel, President	4th Wednesday	Flatbush Jewish Center Ocean Pkwy. & Church Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

OHIO

I.N.S. of Cleveland Richard Wengel, President	3rd Thursday	Ohio Savings Assoc., 14033 Cedar Road Cleveland, Ohio
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PENNSYLVANIA

I.N.S. of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) Arnold Shay, President	4th Thursday	Contact: Mrs. Anna Cohen (215) 232-6204
I.N.S. of Pittsburgh Rabbi Aaron B. Ilson, President	3rd Wednesday	Pittsburgh Nat'l. Bank Squirrel Hill Office, 5810 Forbes Ave.

TEXAS

I.N.S. of Texas (Houston) Harold Z. Nelkin, President	2nd Wednesday	Mercantile Bank, 4010 S. Braeswood Rd., Houston, Texas
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

I.N.S. of Washington, D. C. Adolf Bondy, President	4th Tuesday	Contact: Adolf Bondy (301) 469-6233
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VIRGINIA

(in formation)
Contact: Morton Ronick (703) 428-5597

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY

(in formation)
Contact: David Pazament (201) 247-2523

CANADA

I.N.S. of Montreal
Contact: Isidore Baum (514) 739-9416

I.N.S. of Toronto
Contact: Dr. J. H. Sachis (416) 531-2326

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued)

ing collectors and specialists to assure you with memories and education you'll never forget!

Remember your first excitement when you finally found your seat under the Big Top? Well, we've got a *Forum* with sparkling speakers and a variety of numismatic presentations under our *AINA Vice President Edward Schuman* of Miami, Florida.

How about the call of the barkers who excited you to want their offerings of "*Popcorn, Candy, Peanuts and Red Hots*"? You'll remember it all at the *Auction* to be staged at our Convention by one of the most experienced auction groups in the country: *Paramount International Coin Corporation*.

If you had too much of the circus confections and had a belly awash with root beer, as a youngster you were expected to have a "circus stomach": "no dinner" that nite! But at AINA's extravaganza, there'll be a *banquet* which will be a culinary festival itself. Great foods — fine friends — and an event as memorable as the four day convention itself.

Activities? There'll be more than a 3-ring circus! AINA will be holding its *first national election announcements* and a meeting to announce the make-up of the Board of Directors and to approve a set of By-Laws. You'll have the chance to socialize with out-of-town friends along with the opportunity to see a little of New York City itself.

AINA's Convention won't be out in the sun and under a tent that will blow in the wind or leak in the rain. We'll be in the all-new New York Sheraton Hotel, formerly the Park Sheraton at the top of the Times Square area.

Well, how do you get your tickets? You write right away to AINA so we can help you reserve your rooms. We'll want to know how many will be at your table at the banquet. We'll want that information very soon.

So tell your wife to get a new dress; send your sports jacket to the cleaner; and call your travel agent.

It's "NEW YORK CALLING" . . .
for the most exciting May in your life.
Cordially,

Morris Bram, President

(Continued from page 22)

At the November meeting of the INS of NY, Dr. Leo Milkenberg of Switzerland on a short visit to New York appeared to thank Ed Janis for his photographs and the individual members for listing their coins in the census needed to complete the background material of his forthcoming work "*Coins of Bar Koshba*". Mel Wachs, speaking on "*Reflections On The Coinage of Bar Kochba*", opened his remarks with: "I feel like the college student with two semesters of Political Science offering advice to President Nixon".

Whatever qualms Mr. Wachs might

have had when he started proved unfounded as he received enthusiastic applause from the membership and a personal commendation from Dr. Milkenberg. He exhibited color slides of his most recent acquisition, a counter-stamped coin of Herod Phillip II (M 77). The countermark is a six pointed star. What followed was a spirited discussion of the origin and dating of the *Mogen David*, led by Emil Weitz and Dr. Milkenberg. Visitors who find themselves in New York on the third Wednesday of the month will find themselves welcome at monthly meetings held at the Hotel Americana.



**PICTURE YOURSELF
AT THE
GREATER NEW YORK
COIN CONVENTION**

MAY 3-4-5-6

SPONSORED BY AINA



BOURSE: Under the direction of William T. Anton, Jr. of Lodi, N.J. Dealers from coast-to-coast are already contracting to participate.

EXHIBITS: A world of exciting numismatics with both competitive and non-competitive displays. Edward Janis, chairman.

FORUM: An educational program you will not want to miss. Sparkling speakers. Fresh numismatic presentations. Moderator—Edward Schuman, Miami.

AUCTION: To be conducted by the Paramount International Coin Corporation.

BANQUET: Plan to join the festivities on Saturday Evening, May 5th — a gala occasion with your country-wide friends.

AINA ACTIVITIES: All member clubs of AINA are asked to participate in special AINA-member business sessions and elections.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION INFORMATION: Write today to AINA. Begin to plan your participation today.

NEW YORK ACTIVITIES: First trip to New York? AINA will set into motion a day-by-day plan for touring, shopping, evening entertainments.

NEW YORK SHERATON HOTEL
(formerly Park Sheraton; 56th St. at 7th Ave.)

1973

PIDYON HABEN COIN

(Redemption of the First-Born)



Face value: IL 10 / silver 900 / diameter: 37 mm / weight: 26 g.

EXODUS 34,20:

"All the firstborn of thy sons thou shalt redeem."



Shekalim struck in Jerusalem during the period of the war
of the Jews against the Romans (66-70 CE).